

## The Intelligencer.

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Wheeling, W. Va.

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Cleveland and the Colored Vote.

Some of President Cleveland's fine sayings

and really creditable performances

have not a little strengthened the nerves of

some Republicans who, fearing that the

President is going to be better than his

party, are filled with more or less un-

defined terror. An esteemed friend of the

Intelligencer writes: "I believe that

Cleveland is greatly concerned about the

South, and that he will try to divide the

colored vote of the Southern States. Do

you think he can succeed?"

The Intelligencer doesn't think much

of political prophecy, but if good wishes

count for anything the President shall have

them. We hope he will put his head to

work to divide the colored vote of the

South. Our inquiring friend will observe

that the Republican party gets none of

that vote now. If the President will

kindly induce his fellow partisans who

carry the bludgeon, the revolver and the

shotgun, who manipulate the ballot boxes

and juggle the returns—if he will induce

these men to make a division of the col-

ored vote we shall feel under very great

obligations to him.

There can be no division of that vote by

which we shall not gain. Now it avails

us nothing, for it is a stilled vote. Divide

it, and we get something. Let us see, for

example, where the colored vote is now.

In the nine Southern States of Texas, Lou-

isiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama,

Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina

and Virginia, there was a voting popu-

lation in 1884 of 2,572,906. The white per-

sons entitled to vote numbered 1,465,490,

the colored 1,107,416. The vote actually

cast for President, according to the re-

turns, was 1,024,074—only 150,000 in ex-

cess of the white voting population. Cleve-

land's vote was 983,205, Blaine's 628,-

006. Cleveland's majority was 354,167.

Out of a voting population of 2,572,906,

the figures show that 947,981 persons entitled

to vote were in some way eliminated.

At all events the Democratic nominee

for the Presidency got in those nine States

ninety-one electoral votes. Ohio and

Pennsylvania together cast 1,083,474—

59,400 votes more and had thirty-eight

electoral votes less. In the nine Southern

States 17,847 votes chose a presidential

elector; in the two Middle States it re-

quired 31,703 votes to secure an elector.

Under another light the picture is still

darker. In each of the States of Louisi-

ana, Mississippi and South Carolina the

colored voting population is more numer-

ous than the white. Together they polled

322,224 votes, which secured to Cleveland

twenty-six electors. Ohio, polling 784,610

—more than twice as many votes—got

three electors less.

Now if President Cleveland will divide

the colored vote of the South his party

can't go into the next campaign with the

assurance of a "Solid South" of 153

electoral votes. We should be certain to get

something where we now have nothing. If

President Cleveland will divide we shall

conquer. He can't too soon begin the

work of reform.

Some Thoughts From Oscar Wilde.

When Mr. Oscar Wilde came over to us

to preach the gospel of the aesthetic he

pleased him to come wearing long hose

and knee breeches, his more than ample

hair resting on his shoulders. He threw

himself into limp and almost lifeless

attitudes, and cultivated a dreamy languor

of the eyes. Some of us thought Mr.

Wilde a harmless fool. Others, with

Yankee "cuteness," thought him a knave in

search of our Yankee dollars.

Mr. Wilde doesn't seem to be such a

fool as he used to seem. Gradually it has

dawned upon the American intelligence

that this singular young man has really

touched upon a theme which may well

engage some part of our much occupied

attention. This feeling takes deeper hold

as the apostle of the good, the true and

the beautiful lays aside more and more of

the "lingo" of his set and addresses him-

self in plain English to the homely con-

sciousness of plain people—people who

are willing to listen and to learn, so long

as they are not confused with terms and

dismantled by transcendentalisms of

style.

In a two column article (copyrighted)

in the New York Tribune Mr. Wilde talks

about the philosophy of dress. He

talks so as to be easily understood. He

deals little in abstractions. He hits the

nail of practical fact on the head, and

hits it very hard. He holds that dress is

made for the service of humanity; which

is quite opposed to the view of those fash-

ionable artists who regard the human form

as designed solely for the exhibition of

their wares. "The beauty of a dress,"

says Mr. Wilde, "depends entirely and

absolutely on the loveliness it shows, and

on the freedom and motion that it does not

impede." This canon of taste is fatal to a

dress "loud" in color or design, constructed

without any regard to the figure or com-

plexion of the woman who is to wear it.

Very few women have the courage to wear

what is becoming, comfortable and health-

ful. And the men are not greatly unlike

the women in this regard. The fashion

plates wield a wider influence than all the

physicians and common sense lectures. It

is evident that we need emancipation

from the shackles of folly. It will prob-

ably be a gradual work, like the growth in

grace.

BREAKFAST BUDGET.

An eighty ton gun costs \$10,075.

Morphine parties are popular in Paris.

In India it costs more to get married

than to die.

France has about completed war vessels

costing over \$23,000,000.

The San Bernardino, Cal., fruit growers

have used 500,000 orange boxes this sea-

son.

There are 8,000 children in New York

for whom there are no school accommoda-

tions.

A New York skating rink keeper has

been arrested for admitting women dressed

as men.

In an English cavalry regiment of 500

saddles there are usually but 330 horses

ready for duty.

Guests at Dublin Castle, the official resi-

dence of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, are

given nothing to eat.

It is proposed to utilize the Yellowstone

Park for the preservation of the bison,

which is now very nearly extinct.

An athlete advises stair-climbers not to

hurry nor to spring from stair to stair.

They should step firmly, leisurely and

keep their feet.

A New York prisoner tried to jump out

of a window seventy-five feet from the

ground. He said that he would rather

die than go to prison for ten years.

The English Lifeguard Service saved 633

lives and eighteen vessels during the past

year. Shore boats, manned by volun-

teers, saved 159 more in the same time.

The only animals known on the Bermu-

das are rats and mice brought by ships

and have blown their way to the main land.

Birds, however, are numerous.

A woman in a London police court

lately applied for an injunction against

her husband for hugging her so hard.

She said that it put her heart out of place

and she could not stand it.

Figure-heads for bows of ships are going

out of use. Where, in 1880, there were

1,000, there are now only 100. In 1880,

in Boston, six carriers of these heads, now

there is only one. Sailors are fond of

poking fun at them, and often a ship

comes into port with a pipe in the mouth

of the winged cherub on her bow.

MISS SWEET'S CASE.

The Attempt of Commissioner Black to Re-

move the Chicago Pension Agent.

Harper's Weekly (Chicago).

The request of the Commissioner of

Pensions for the resignation of Miss Sweet,

Pension agent at Chicago, stated that

there was "no reason personal to yourself

or to the management of your office which

induces this request." There was, then,

according to the Commissioner's own

statement, no reason whatever connected

with the public service for making the re-

quest. The resignation was evidently de-

manded for the purpose of giving the

office and its position to an officer of

different political opinions from those

which Miss Sweet presumably holds.

Now upon this point the President de-

finitely stated his views in his Christmas

letter to the Civil Service Reform League.

He said: "There is a class of Govern-

ment positions which are not within the

letter of the civil service statutes, but

which are so disconnected with the policy

of an Administration that the removal

thereof from the present incumbents, in

my opinion, should be made for the

terms for which they are appointed, solely

on partisan grounds, and for the purpose

of putting in their places those who are

politically in accord with the appointing

power."

This is precisely the case of Miss Sweet,

and Commissioner Black's request for her

resignation is in direct contravention of

the President's policy. The Commissioner

seems to have shared the incredulity of

many Republicans as to the President's

sincerity, of which, however, he has given

the most ample proof. Meanwhile, one

of the most striking illustrations of the

singular and hopeful change of public

sentiment upon the subject of "spoils" is

the fact that peremptory removals which

a few years since were regarded as matters

of course, and which excited no comment

whatsoever, are now challenged and stig-

matized, and the Administration is sum-

moned by public opinion to explain and defend

its action.

Waiting by the River.

New York Tribune.

Talking the other day of General Grant,

and the expectancy some people had that

he would die on the anniversary of Appo-

matomb, Senator Palmer, of Michigan, said

to me: "I knew of a remarkable case of

holding on to life in Michigan a year or

two ago. There was a clergyman in De-

troit named Barnes. I was over at Grand

Rapids on the cars, when he came rush-

ing in just as the train was starting. I

noticed that he was flushed and excited.

He said to me that he had just received

a telegraphic message that his wife was sud-

denly ill and dying; he had answered, 'I'm

coming, Mary; hold on till I get home.'

All the way over to Detroit the

clergyman sat in silence by himself. I

think he was praying. His wife got the

dispatch and her attendant said it re-

vived her. She held out till her husband

arrived and died shortly afterward in his

arms.

Horford's Acid Phosphate for Sick Head-

ache.

Dr. N. S. Read, Chicago, says: "I think

it is a remedy of a high value in

many forms of mental and nervous ex-

haustion; attended by sick headache, dys-

pepsia and diminished vitality." Tribune

Dr. Frazier's Food Bitters.

Frazier's Food Bitters are not a

drain on the system, but are strictly medi-

cinal in every sense. They act strongly upon

the Liver and Kidneys, keep the bowels

open and regular, cleanse the blood and

system of every impurity. Sold by druggists,

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